

WORTH WEIGHT IN GOOD, SHE DECLARES

"I Wouldn't Take Five Hundred Dollars for the Good Five Bottles of Tanlac Did Me," Says Mrs. Hunt.

"I wouldn't take five hundred dollars for the good that five bottles of Tanlac have done me, and I just think it is worth its weight in gold," said Mrs. S. Hunt, 602 New York avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.

"I was told repeatedly that my nervousness could not be cured and it made me so dependent that I hardly knew what to do. Even the noise of the street cars passing would upset me so that I would shake like a leaf. My heart fluttered and palpitated and many a time I have had fainting spells and fallen to the floor. My stomach was so torn up that I couldn't even digest an egg, and this had gone on for five years until I was on the verge of nervous prostration.

"A friend of mine who knew that my case had been given up as hopeless made me a present of three bottles of Tanlac, and it proved to be a precious gift. I have taken five bottles altogether and have gained eleven pounds in weight and haven't had a nervous spell since last Christmas. I can eat anything I want and am building up every day. I just can't say too much in praising Tanlac exclusively by Weiss' Pharmacy (successors to Jacob's Pharmacy), corner Main street and Union avenue, and Warnock's drug store in Gayton Hotel block."

METAL WORKERS VOTE STRIKE FOR MOONEY

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 20.—After a protracted session lasting until past midnight, the Seattle Metal Trades council, representing approximately 25,000 workers, early today voted to strike to bring about the release of Thomas J. Mooney and his co-defendants convicted in the San Francisco preparation day bombing case.

An attempt will be made to make the demonstration an international affair, union men said. The resolution passed by the council asks that Arthur Henderson, leader of the British labor party, be requested by cable to ask the British labor organizations to take similar measures to secure Mooney's release. No date for the strike was set.

HUNTERS BAG DEER.

RISON, Ark., Nov. 20. (Sp.)—In a deer hunt recently staged near Rison in Big Crow bottom, two deer were killed. This is probably the last of the deer in this section of the state.

**Soothe Your
Itching Skin
With Cuticura**

ALL forms of skin eruptions, such as eczema, itching, redness, and all other skin troubles, are cured by Cuticura. It is the only skin medicine that is safe and sure. It is sold in all drug stores.

Xmas Gifts AT A BIG SAVING AT BAILER'S

Pay a small deposit and any article will be laid aside until Christmas.

CHOICE SELECTIONS NOW.

WRIST WATCH
15-J. in a 20-year guaranteed case, hand-embossed gold case—extraordinary.

\$20
Others \$10 to \$50.00.



\$25

LAVALIERES

La Vallieres, solid gold, with three genuine pearls, brilliant diamonds, on chain, very special.

\$12.50

Solid Gold La Vallieres—extraordinary—\$5 others up to \$25.

French Ivory Toilet Set, in case \$10.00
Others up to \$50.00.

Pailier

WELPY MFG. CO.
COR. MAIN AND JEFFERSON.

WARTIME RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR

Actress Gives Simple, Inexpensive Recipe for Streaked Or Faded Gray Hair.

Mrs. Mackie, the well-known New York actress, now a grandmother, and whose hair is still dark, recently made the following statement: "Gray streaked or faded hair can be immediately turned black, brown or light brown, whichever shade you desire, by the use of the following simple remedy that you can make at home."

Simply get a small box of Orlex powder at any drug store. It costs very little and no extra to buy. Dissolve it in water and comb it through the hair. Full directions for mixing and use come in each box.

You need not hesitate to use Orlex, as a \$100.00 gold bond comes in each box guaranteeing the user that Orlex powder does not contain silver, lead, bar, sulphur, mercury, aniline, coal-tar products or their derivatives. It does not rub off, is not sticky or greasy and leaves the hair fluffy. It will make a gray-haired person look many years younger."

FARM DEMONSTRATOR FOR CLEVELAND COUNTY

RISON, Ark., Nov. 20. (Sp.)—At a recent session of the quorum court of Cleveland county, Ark., a resolution was adopted that a farm demonstrator for the county be appointed. The court has appropriated a sum for paying the dip for the dipping yards of the county. A building of bridges.

LEMON JUICE WHITENS SKIN

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for few cents

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a beautifying skin lotion. Apply to face and neck. Wash off with cold water. The complexion is beautified at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweet, fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how tan, redness, sallowness, sunburn and windburn disappear and how clear, soft and rosy-white the skin becomes. Yes! it is harmless.

CHARGES AGAINST STILWELL TO SPIT ALLIES

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Sir George Cave, who recently resigned from the position of secretary of state for the home department in the Lloyd George cabinet, in speaking in the house of lords last night, said that although there was a pause in hostilities, the enemy's activities have not ceased.

"Germany has already begun to try to destroy the unity of the allies and our unity at home," he said. "I believe there is a close alliance between Bolshevism and Germany. I have had evidence of this during the last week."

Regarding the press bureau, he saw no reason why it should be abolished. He said that he saw only the other day press cables from Russia which were "obviously false and intended for propaganda purposes."

"We ought not to relinquish the weapons provided by the defense of the realm act for dealing with Bolshevism," he said. "A bill continuing the aliens act of 1914 should be introduced in the next parliament enabling the government to impose restrictions upon the landing of enemy aliens."

"DER TAG" DAWNS AT LAST FOR RUSS, BUT IN SURRENDER

(Continued From First Page.)

The British. The blockade of Germany was not broken.

From its post in the north of the British isles the great British fleet kept watch while the lower warships conveyed 22,000,000 allied soldiers to the scene of battle.

Starting at home, overwhelmed by the mass of fresh troops brought from every quarter of the globe, Germany's military power was left but to go to the aid of the allies, as Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House.

When, on Aug. 1, the British battle fleet, already mobilized, moved to its battle station, the war at sea was fought. Within a few months the fleet of the German ships at sea had been sunk or forced to intern. The German flag had disappeared from the ocean.

Winston Churchill and many other orators uttered foolish words about "digging the rats out," but these words masked the fact that the British navy, the best of that armada so carefully prepared against the day of German reckoning, sailed to British ports, there to surrender, without firing a shot.

Here is a new vindication of all that the British fleet has done for the world. Here is an ultimate demonstration of the real power of Britain. Her fleet won the war, not by a Trafalgar or a Salamis, just as the Germans have not attempted an Argonne, unless Jutland was such a venture.

But, after four years of ceaseless pressure, unbroken blockade, without battle, the German fleet has surrendered. It is the most lustrous term in all naval history of modern times. Had the German army triumphed on land to the extent that the Kaiser had triumphed, the world war might have lasted as long as the war of the great empire. Only victory on land could complete the victory on the water. But while the British fleet retained control of the sea, the world's history was always preserved against the moment when it could be embraced in the phrase "freedom of the sea."

But we do know quite unmistakably what the freedom of the world means, and we are having spread before us at this hour an impressive demonstration of the power of the world's fleet. The German fleet has surrendered. It is the most lustrous term in all naval history of modern times. Had the German army triumphed on land to the extent that the Kaiser had triumphed, the world war might have lasted as long as the war of the great empire. Only victory on land could complete the victory on the water. But while the British fleet retained control of the sea, the world's history was always preserved against the moment when it could be embraced in the phrase "freedom of the sea."

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CLOSE TOGETHER WITH REAR ADVANCE

Maj.-Gen. Dickman's Army of Occupation Gathers Itself for Another Jump Into Evacuated Territory.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 20. (By the Associated Press.)—Well into Belgium and within a few hours' march of the German frontier, on the South, Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman's army gathered itself yesterday for another jump into evacuated territory.

The line was unchanged. In accordance with plans, the march has been halted for a short time, while the heavier artillery, supply service and other elements can be brought up. However, Gen. Dickman's headquarters were moved on to Longwyll last night and corps and division commanders made similar advances.

As the Germans withdrew the concentration of the army of occupation is increased, and not for a moment has vigilance been relaxed. All possible tactical advantage is carefully taken, and the forces are so deployed that the peaceful march might easily, in the presence of the enemy, be converted into a hostile operation.

The second day of the advance served to confirm the belief at the American headquarters, however, that there was no thought of treachery in the minds of the German general staff and that the terms of the armistice will be faithfully carried out.

Only Few Cases.

There have been a few isolated cases where surrendered materials have been damaged, but it is not thought such damage was wrought under orders of the commanders. The surrender of damaged airplanes at the airfield in Tellencourt is regarded as a case where individual aviators determined to put their machines out of commission rather than have them fall into the hands of an enemy, much as a soldier might shoot a favorite horse to save him from a like fate.

Enormous stores of ammunition and motor vehicles along the line that served the Germans as one of their main arteries of communication during their last stand against the allied advance were filled with explosives and cars ready for use, while great quantities of general stores not mentioned in the terms of the armistice had been abandoned to the allies.

At Vitton was found a great salvage dump, where tons of clothing, gas masks and helmets had been thrown by the German troops, who had no further use for them.

A road near St. Leger was so thickly covered by big iron German helmets that at times they interfered with the movement of automobiles.

The civilians in Vitton and other villages told stories of German arrogance and oppression, but tales of atrocities were few. Apparently those German who were in power in that part of the line were not so vicious, after the early part of the war.

St. Leger is one of the places that felt the terrible grip of the German hand in the first year of warfare. It was there that 150 civilians were executed.

Last Huns Gone.

With the exception of a few laggard units, the last of Germany's army disappeared yesterday behind their own frontier. From the villages located in the line of the German retreat, the story between the American and German forces came reports during the day that the stragglers had engaged in looting.

Appeals were received from the inhabitants that the advancing Americans hasten to their relief. Investigation proved, however, that the villagers were more excited than injured, most of the damage being done by the little groups of Germans to the Germans' own stores of food and clothing.

Other appeals were found to have more foundation. Those from the mayors of Hainaut and other neighboring towns reported the presence of wounded and sick in greater numbers than the local physicians could attend, and to these points medical officials and supplies were sent after notification to the Germans of the Americans' plan. When the Germans evacuated these towns they took with them not only the medical and nursing, but also the wounded and the sick, and the townspeople and the army of occupation.

Such was found to be the case in the hospital at Longwyll, where was located the army and division headquarters. Six wounded Americans were found there, three of them officers. Two were aviators reported missing in October. They were flying low when attacked by six Fokkers and forced to land within the enemy lines.

First division headquarters at Landres Tuesday was awaiting orders to move forward. The troops on ahead were spending the day along the line reached late Monday.

The Americans in Landres are enjoying all the comforts of a modernly equipped and newly finished German bath house. It is a building of two stories with concrete walls, care having been taken to make the structure a permanent one. The building is steam heated throughout.

First American to enter Landres was Lieut. Harold Ephlin, of Detroit. The first person to see him was an aged woman, who ran to his automobile and tried to climb the running board. She was laughing and sobbing, she greeted him effusively. The news of his arrival spread rapidly and soon the town was filled with the news. When other Americans arrived they found the lieutenant at table enjoying fresh eggs, toast and coffee with cream.

The mayor of the town, remaining a holiday and announced the schools would not hold their sessions. The Germans left Saturday.

Bake for Yanks.

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FOURTH LOAN'S FINAL TOTAL \$6,989,047.000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Total subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan were \$6,989,047,000, the treasury department announced after final calculations had been completed. The over-subscription of \$399,947,000 was 14.8 per cent. Every district exceeded its allotted quota.

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Street Car Company Afraid of Its Patrons

Officials of the Memphis Street Railway company have withdrawn their petition for a referendum vote on the six-cent fare. They say that "politicians have resolved not to permit the opportunity to make political capital out of the matter to escape."

What they are really afraid of is their own patrons. If, by advocating the cause of the people, and assisting in their protection, one is classed as a politician, then I am proud to be numbered among that class.

Memphis Street Railway officials want the city to break its contract, and give them a six-cent fare. Why are they not willing then, after receiving an increase for two years, to give six tickets for a quarter with transfers, and sell them on cars, at the expiration of that time?

The street car company may ask for an election after the first of January, when this year's poll taxes will have expired, and it will be necessary for everyone to have a new poll tax in order to vote. Or, they may attempt to go into the hands of a receiver, and to give even more miserable service, as already threatened, no doubt for the purpose of driving the people to vote for the six-cent fare in order to get service.

The city commissioners can mandamus the street car company to give service under its franchise. A writ of mandamus was once used on the old Suburban line, according to an opinion of former City Attorney Charles M. Bryan, and the court held that the street railway company was compelled to give satisfactory service, and ordered it to do so.

The people had no hand in making the original one-sided contract with the street car company for a five-cent fare, which they have had to endure for years; however, they now have a mighty weapon in the referendum and recall, which was enacted for their protection, and which gives them a voice in any fare increases or other radical changes in their contract.

The first thing that the substantial business men of Memphis did was to demand that the William R. Moore Dry Goods company be placed upon a sound, dollar-for-dollar basis. The stock of merchandise was figured at actual value by a board of appraisers, all bad accounts were stricken from the books, and the value of furni-

ture and fixtures was reduced to the minimum. Old stockholders had to bear that loss, which was, of course, right. Then, having arrived at the actual cash value of the business, moneyed men and the public generally took stock and assisted in the reorganization. The William R. Moore Dry Goods company was then sent along on the high road to prosperity, which it has traveled ever since.

Now, this case is analogous with that of the Memphis Street Railway company. This public service corporation has asked for public aid in the shape of a six-cent fare. In other words, they want the people of Memphis to assist in refinancing them. Let the officials follow the example of the William R. Moore Dry Goods company.

The Memphis Street Railway officials want the city to break its contract, and give them a six-cent fare. Why are they not willing then, after receiving an increase for two years, to give six tickets for a quarter with transfers, and sell them on cars, at the expiration of that time?

The street car company's request for a higher fare is equivalent to asking the people of Memphis to refinance them. The Memphis Street Railway company is a big business corporation, and it should be operated upon the same sound business principles that govern all going financial institutions.

In other words, the public should apply the same rules to the Memphis Street Railway company that were applied to the William R. Moore Dry Goods company, some years back, when that big concern was rehabilitated and placed upon the road to high prosperity.

At that time this business house found itself on the ragged edge of financial despair. It had a capital stock of \$550,000. The company needed help, and wanted to be refinanced.

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